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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes the results of a survey of the 91 libraries--public, special, academic, and school--in the Metropolitan Library Network of Nebraska concerning their serials activity: what union lists were extant in the network area, how those union lists were used in network libraries, and what area librarians would like to see in any future Nebraska union lists. Specific topics covered include the response rate to the questionnaires, serials activity, serials lists in the network area, use of serials lists, and the need expressed for union list activity in the network area. Statistical tables are provided for each topic, and a summary of the findings together with recommendations concludes the report. Appendices include a map of Nebraska library networks, the two questionnaires used in the study, a list of respondents, and a bibliography of sources consulted. (JD)

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A REPORT ON SERIALS LIST ACTIVITY IN NEBRASKA'S METROPOLITAN LIBRARY NETWORK AREA

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Chairperson, Union List of Serials Project Committee

With the assistance of the ULS Committee:

Angela Arner
Eileen Bator
Patricia Bleick
Georgene Fawcett
Marion Playfoot
Kate Samson

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C.D. Buell

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

Metropolitan Library Network
Nebraska Library Commission, 1420 P Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

I R007687

I. INTRODUCTION

In December of 1978 the libraries of Nebraska's Metropolitan Library Network area were surveyed in order to determine the status of union list of serials activity in the network area. The Metropolitan Library Network, which is one of six state networks coordinated by the Nebraska Library Commission, includes the state's eastern counties of Douglas, Dodge, Washington, Sarpy, and Saunders counties (see the map of Nebraska library networks included in Appendix A).

The survey conducted was the year-long project of the Network's Union List of Serials Project Committee. Supported by a LSCA Basic Grant administered by the Nebraska Library Commission, the committee was formed in March of 1978. The primary concerns of the Committee were to ascertain what union lists were extent in the network area, how those union lists were used in network libraries, and what area librarians would like to see in any union lists that might be created in Nebraska in the future.

Modeling its survey instruments after those used in the 1972 NELINET study of serials lists in New England libraries, the

Committee composed two separate questionnaires.[1] The first, to be directed toward serials librarians, focused upon inclusion of the library's serials holdings in area union lists. The second, to be answered by reference or interlibrary loan librarians, centered upon library use of union serials lists. Both questionnaires contained questions on desired formats for future union lists.

The surveys were subsequently sent to 24 public, 43 special, 14 academic, and 10 school libraries in the network area. This report summarizes the results of that survey.

[1]Raymond DeBuse, comp. and Chairman, NELINET Task Group on Serials, A Survey of Serials Lists in New England Libraries: A Preliminary Report (Wellesley, Mass.: New England Board of Higher Education, May 10, 1972) (ERIC Document ED # 071 722).

II. RESPONSE

Of the 91 libraries surveyed, 39 returned at least one of the questionnaires, resulting in an over-all response rate of 43%. The returns by type of library were as follows: 12 public library responses, for a 50% response rate; 16 special library responses, for a 37% response rate; 7 academic library responses, for a 50% response rate, and 4 school library responses, for a 40% response rate. All questionnaires returned, even if they were returned blank, were considered to be valid responses for this study. And, as is reflected in the figures in Table 1, multiple questionnaires were returned from some institutions which have more than one branch or campus library.

TABLE 1

RESPONSE RATE FOR LIBRARIES INCLUDED IN SURVEY:

	Surveys distributed	Libraries responding	Response rate	Serials questionnaires returned	Reference/ILL questionnaires returned
PUBLIC	24	12	50%	11	11
SPECIAL	43	16	37%	17	15
ACADEMIC	14	7	50%	7	9
SCHOOL	10	10	40%	4	4
TOTAL	91	39	43%	39	39

III. SERIALS ACTIVITY

The libraries of the Metropolitan network area were queried as to the extent of their serials collections, whether their serial titles are cataloged, and whether or not their serials records and holding information are entered into a machine database. The Committee's reasons for including such questions were twofold: one, we wished to ascertain the serials make-up of area libraries; and two, we were interested in determining what serials activity there might be--serials activity in the way of serials cataloging or database entry--that supports or would support development of union lists in the area.

Responding libraries reported serials collections ranging from a low figure of 0 titles (reported by a public library) to a high figure of 8,509 titles (reported by an academic library), with the number of titles reported by all libraries totaling 25,220. Average collection sizes by type of library were computed to be: 243 serials titles for public libraries responding to the survey, 182 titles for special libraries responding, 2,906 titles for academic library respondents, and 164 titles for school libraries responding. The Committee used as its definition of "serial" that definition provided by the A.L.A. Glossary of Library Terms, and included the definition for the respondents' benefit in part A of the

questionnaire (see Appendix B).[2]

Only 14 (or 36%) of the 39 respondents indicated that the serials in their collections are cataloged. Of these respondents, academic and special libraries predominated. Two academic and two public libraries noted that periodicals are excluded from serial titles cataloged at those institutions. Seven of the 14 libraries engaging in serials cataloging reported that AACR standards were the preferred cataloging standards, with MARC and other internal cataloging systems utilized somewhat less frequently (see Table 2 for detailed figures). Two of the libraries reported using a combination of these cataloging systems.

Only 5 libraries (and these were academic and special libraries) of the 39 libraries responding to the survey reported that their serials records and holdings information are entered into a machine database. Of these 5 libraries, 3 utilize the OCLC database, and 4 use a combination of OCLC and other institutional databases.

[2]American Library Association, A.L.A. Glossary of Library Terms (Chicago: American Library Association, 1943).

TABLE 2

CATALOGING AND DATABASE ENTRY ACTIVITY OF LIBRARY RESPONDENTS:

	Average number of serials in collection	Serials cataloged						Entered into database				
		yes	no	AACR	MARC	Abbrev.	Other	yes	no	OCLC	Ballots	Other
PUBLIC	243	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
SPECIAL	182	7	8	1	2	0	4	2	13	1	0	2
ACADEMIC	2906	6	1	6	2	0	0	3	4	2	0	2
SCHOOL	164	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
TOTAL	647	14	21	7	5	0	4	5	30	3	0	4
%		36%	54%					13%	77%			

IV. SERIALS LISTS IN THE NETWORK AREA

In response to the survey's questions concerning participation in or production of serials listings, 17 of the 39 libraries responding reported production of internal, multiple-copy serials lists, 7 noted contribution of their holdings to union lists of serials, and 1 listed contribution of its serials records to New Serials Titles (see Table 2).

Table 3a provides a more detailed profile of the survey participants' serial list activity. Twelve libraries (or 31% of those responding) reported production of internal serials lists only (and here academic and special libraries predominated), 4 reported production of internal serials lists and contribution to union lists (3 of these 4 were public libraries), 2 reported participation in union lists only (these were special libraries), and 1--the University of Nebraska Medical Center Library--reported involvement in all three areas: internal lists, union lists, and NST. But perhaps the most noteworthy (and dismaying) result of all was the reporting by 16 (or 41%) of the libraries responding that they do not produce, nor participate in, any serials listings, be those lists internal or union in nature.

The Committee was also interested in any linkage there might

[redacted]

[redacted]

	[redacted]		[redacted]		[redacted]	
	[redacted]		[redacted]		[redacted]	
[redacted]	4	6	3	6	0	10
[redacted]	0	7	3	13	0	11
[redacted]	3	2	1	7	1	6
[redacted]	0	3	0	3	0	3
[redacted]	17	20	7	31	1	34
[redacted]	44/2	46/2	14/5	70/5	1/2	64/2

TABLE 3a

SERIALS LIST PROFILES OF LIBRARY RESPONDENTS:

	NST only	NST and internal list	NST and union list	NST and internal list and union list	internal list only	union list only	internal list and union list	none
PUBLIC	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	6
SPECIAL	0	0	0	0	7	2	1	5
ACADEMIC	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	2
SCHOOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	12	2	4	16
% OF TOTAL LIBRARIES RESPONDING				3%	31%	5%	10%	41%

TABLE 3b

LIBRARIES THAT CATALOG SERIALS AND:

	produce internal list	contribute to union list
PUBLIC	1	1
SPECIAL	5	0
ACADEMIC	4	0
SCHOOL	0	0
TOTAL	10	1
% OF LIBRARIES RESPONDING	26%	3%
% OF LIBRARIES CATALOGING SERIALS	71%	7%

be between network area libraries which catalog serials and those that also produce or contribute to serials lists. Table 3b documents the fact that 10 of the 14 libraries that catalog serials also produce internal lists of serials, while only 1 of those 14 contributes to a union list. Again, as was evidenced in Tables 3 and 3a, the tendency of serials activity in the Metropolitan Network area is towards the production of internal serials lists.

a. Internal serials lists

The internal, multiple-copy serials lists produced by network area libraries are likely, according to the survey results presented in Table 4, to be paper in format, to be produced manually in irregular editions containing an average of 101 to 500 titles, and to be distributed within the library only. A number of academic and special libraries reported production of computer printout lists, and noted that their lists are distributed outside of the library. Only one library--an academic library--reported production of its list in COM fiche form.

b. Union lists

Libraries responding to the survey identified two union lists of serials in the network area: the Nebraska Library Commission's

TABLE 4:

	public	special	academic	school	total
a. format of list:*					
1) paper/manual (list produced from paper records, then typed and duplicated)	4	6	3	0	13
2) computer printout	0	3	3	0	6
3) computer - output - microfilm	0	0	0	0	0
4) computer - output - microfiche	0	0	1	0	1
b. frequency*					
1) monthly	0	1	1	0	2
2) quarterly	0	0	0	0	0
3) semi-annually	1	0	1	0	2
4) annually	2	2	0	0	4
5) irregular	2	3	3	0	8
6) Other	0	3	0	0	3

* Some responding libraries checked more than one category.

TABLE 4: (Continued)

	public	special	academic	school	total
c. number of titles included in list:					
1) 0 - 100	1	1	0	0	2
2) 101 - 500	1	5	1	0	7
3) 501 - 2000	1	0	1	0	2
4) 20001+	0	0	3	0	3
d. distribution of list:*					
1) in-library	3	7	5	0	15
2) branch libraries	1	2	2	0	5
3) faculty or administrative personnel	0	6	3	0	9
4) other libraries	3	1	4	0	8
5) other	0	3	1	0	4

* Some responding libraries checked more than one category.

Periodical Holdings of the Nebraska Regional Libraries, and the Metropolitan Omaha Health Science Librarians Group's (MOHSLG) Serials Holdings List.[3]

The Nebraska Library Commission's periodical holdings list was produced manually, in a typed and photoduplicated format. Its participants were the state's regional libraries plus the Commission itself and the Omaha Public Library. Containing approximately 200 periodical titles and their holdings, the list was published in 1976. The Commission does have plans to issue an updated edition of the list, with the new edition to include the holdings of the public, academic, and special libraries who participate in the Commission's union catalog as well as the holdings of the regional libraries, but the production timetable has not as yet been established.

Also manually produced, then typed and photoduplicated, the MOHSLG's Serials Holdings List contains the holdings of selected health science periodicals in 12 medical libraries in the Omaha and Council Bluffs (Iowa) metropolitan area. Last produced in 1977, the list contains 270 entries. The MOHSLG

[3]Periodical Holdings of the Nebraska Regional Libraries 1975, by Pat Gildersleeve, ed. (Lincoln, NE: Nebraska Library Commission, 1976); and Metropolitan Omaha Health Science Librarians Group's Serials Holdings List, by Deb McMaster and Terri Christiansen, eds. (Omaha, NE: MOHSLG, 1977).

has postponed planning for the production of an updated list until it has had the opportunity to study the results of this survey.

V. USE OF SERIALS LISTS

Part B of the questionnaire requested participating reference or interlibrary loan librarians to estimate staff and patron use of serials lists in their libraries (see Appendix B). Five levels of frequency of use were included for their response: once a day, several times a day, once a week, several times a week, and once a month or less. The returns on these queries were weighted, with a weight of 5 assigned to the highest frequency of use specified (several times a day) down to a weight of 1 assigned to the lowest frequency of use cited (once a month or less).

The results are presented in Table 5. It was estimated that of the three alternatives presented both staff and patrons tended to make most use of internal serials lists, less use of institutional holdings lists from other institutions, and least use of multi-institutional lists. This pattern held for all types of libraries except for the public libraries reporting, where it was estimated that both staff and patrons made less use of multi-institutional lists and least use of institutional holdings lists from other libraries (however, public libraries did concur with the special, academic and school libraries responding to the survey in estimating that

internal lists received the most frequent use).

TABLE 5

Estimated use of serials lists by library staff and library patrons (figures given reflect weighted scores - see section V of text):

	staff use	patron use
a. internal serials lists for the institution	89	83
b. multi-institutional lists (excluding New Serials Titles)	49	26
c. institutional holdings lists from other institutions	73	38

VI. NEED EXPRESSED FOR UNION LIST ACTIVITY IN THE NETWORK AREA

When questionned as to whether or not there was a need for a union list of serials in the area, the overwhelming majority of the survey participants responded in the affirmative. This was true for both serials and public services librarians, and for all types of libraries (see Table 6).

The need expressed for the creation of an area union list was reiterated in a question asked of reference or interlibrary loan librarians in part B of the questionnaire (question #4, part B--see Appendix B). Librarians responded that option C was their preferred choice--that a union list of serials be created covering all of the Omaha metropolitan area. This option was preferred over other options that included: creation of regional or state union lists, expansion of specific local union lists to cover library holdings not presently included, and the regular dissemination to interested libraries of institutional internal serials lists. Since the Committee did not define for the respondents what it meant by the Omaha metropolitan area and by the region, libraries responding could have met with some confusion in defining for themselves what geographical areas those terms covered in relation to that area covered by the network. The results of this query are presented in Table 7.

TABLE 6

Need expressed for union list of serials in the network area:

	yes	no
a. serials librarians responding:		
public	6	1
special	14	1
academic	7	0
school	2	1
total	29	3
b. reference or interlibrary loan librarians responding:		
public	6	2
special	13	1
academic	7	1
school	2	0
total	28	4

TABLE 7

Proposed options recommended by reference or interlibrary loan librarians (with only first choices listed):

	public	special	academic	school	total
a. that present institutional serials holdings list be exchanged by libraries on a regular, formal basis	0	0	1	0	1
b. that specific local multi-institutional serials lists be expanded to include holdings of libraries not now included	0	3	1	1	7
c. that a union list of serials be created covering all of the Omaha Metropolitan area	3	4	2	0	9
d. that a union list of serials be created covering all of the state of Nebraska	2	0	4	1	7
e. that a union list of serials be created for the region	1	4	1	0	6

The respondents who indicated a need for the creation of a union list were asked to indicate what use or uses they might make of such a list. Both types of librarians included in the study responded that their preferred uses for union lists would be reference and interlibrary loan (see Table 8a). As for coverage and format of any proposed union list, librarians responding preferred that the list include libraries from all sectors except the school library sector, and that the list be typed and photoduplicated in format. There was support expressed for a computer-generated list, with certain librarians preferring the printout format, and public services personnel choosing either the book format or computer-output-microfiche. Tables 8b and 8c detail the responses to these queries.

TABLE 8a

Proposed uses of projected union lists of serials by serials and reference or interlibrary loan librarians responding:

	public	special	academic	school	total
a. serials librarians responding:*					
1) reference	5	11	4	2	22
2) interlibrary loan	5	12	5	1	23
3) selection	2	6	3	0	11
4) acquisitions	0	8	2	0	10
b. reference or interlibrary loan librarians responding:*					
1) reference	6	13	5	2	26
2) interlibrary loan	6	13	6	1	26
3) selection	0	6	1	0	7
4) acquisitions	0	8	0	0	8

*Respondents were requested to check as many categories as applied.

TABLE 8b

Proposed coverage by types of libraries of projected union list of serials:

	public	special	academic	school	total
a. serials librarians responding:					
1) college or university	7	13	7	3	30
2) public	6	13	6	2	27
3) school	4	1	1	2	8
4) special	6	14	7	2	29
5) technical or community college	6	12	7	3	28
b. reference or interlibrary loan librarians responding:					
1) college or university	6	11	9	1	27
2) public	5	9	7	1	22
3) school	3	5	2	1	11
4) special	5	11	9	1	26
5) technical or community college	5	10	14	1	30

TABLE 8c

Proposed format of projected union lists of serials by type of librarian responding (only first choices are listed):

	public	special	academic	school	total
a. serials librarians responding:					
1) typed, photoduplicated list	2	8	4	1	15
2) list produced from computer records in:					
a) printout form	4	5	2	1	12
b) book form	0	2	1	1	4
c) COM film	0	1	0	0	1
d) COM fiche	1	2	0	1	4
b. reference or interlibrary loan librarians responding:					
1) typed, photoduplicated list	2	6	2	0	10
2) list produced from computer records in					
a) printout form	1	3	2	0	6
b) book form	1	4	2	0	7
c) COM film	0	0	1	0	1
d) COM fiche	1	3	3	1	8

VII. CONCLUSION

Results of this study by the Union List of Serials Project Committee indicate that serials activity in Nebraska's Metropolitan Library Network area is quite limited.

Of the 39 public, special, academic and school libraries that responded to the survey, only 7 reported contribution of their serials holdings to union lists, only 1 reported contribution of its holdings to New Serials Titles, and from all of the surveys returned, only 2 area union lists were identified.

The predominant serials activity was in the development of internal lists--usually manually produced and distributed within the library. Seventeen libraries of the 39 respondents reported production of internal lists. And yet 16 libraries responded that they were involved in no serials lists production, be those lists internal or union.

As for the cataloging of serials, only 14 libraries reported involvement in serials cataloging, with only 5 of those 14 libraries cataloging serials on-line.

But the need expressed for the creation of a union list of

serials was significant indeed--29 libraries out of the 39 responding expressed interest in the creation of such a list, with the majority of those preferring a union list that would draw participants from across the Omaha metropolitan area. Libraries responding to this query also indicated interest in a statewide union list, and the expansion of existing local union lists.

And so there is a great distance between where network area libraries are and where they would like to be so far as union list of serials activity is concerned. This is perhaps to be expected in a network that covers 5 large counties, and that includes libraries that range in technical sophistication from a medical library that contributes its serials holdings to NST and catalogs its serials on-line, to a small rural public library that reports that its collection contains no serials titles.

Yet the goal of developing a multi-type library union list of serials remains a desirable one for libraries of the network area. Future studies should address themselves to the coverage, record length and make-up, and attendant costs of any future union list created in the area. It may well be advisable for the state to begin with network or area-

wide union lists that could become components of a statewide union list later. This particular recommendation is made in light of the fact that 13 of the 30 responses returned by reference and interlibrary loan librarians on the question of union list coverage clearly indicate a need for access to state and regional holdings. And it may be that given the level of cataloging and record-keeping currently maintained for serials in network area libraries and the costs of extensive cataloging, planners of future union lists might consider including records considerably simpler than the full MARC record.

Finally, Metropolitan Library Network and Nebraska Library Commission efforts should be directed toward encouraging network area libraries to catalog serials (or otherwise formally record them) if they do not, to enter their records into a database if such facilities are available to them, to develop and maintain internal serials lists if they have not, and to contribute their serials records to union lists should the opportunity arise. For it is only on such a firm base of serials record-keeping that future union serials lists can be built.

Omaha, Nebraska
June 6, 1979

Union List of Serials Project Committee:

Carol Dick Buell, Chairperson
Metropolitan Technical Community College

Angela Arner, Nebraska Methodist Hospital Library

Eileen Bator, Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development Library Services Division

Patricia Bleick, Omaha Public Library

Georgene Fawcett, University of Nebraska Medical Center Library of Medicine

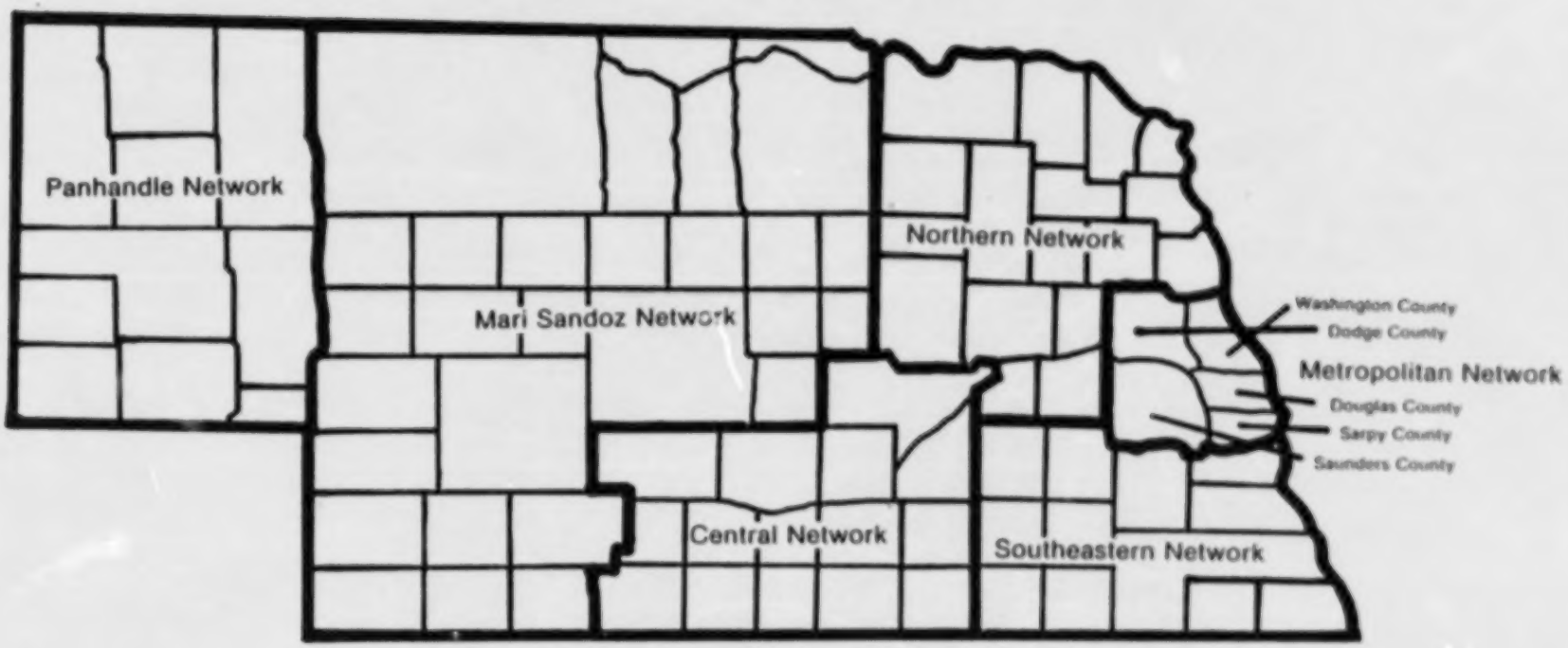
Marion Playfoot, University of Nebraska at Omaha Library

Kate Samson, Creighton University Alumni Library

Appendix A

Nebraska Library Networks

Nebraska Library Networks



Appendix B

Letter and Questionnaire Sent to Library Respondents

UNION LIST OF SERIALS PROJECT COMMITTEE

Metropolitan
Library
Network

1420 P Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508
(402) 471-2045

November 20, 1978

Dear Library Director:

Enclosed are two questionnaires surveying union lists of serials in the metropolitan library network.

Supported by a LSCA Basic Grant administered by the Nebraska Library Commission/Metropolitan Library Network, a committee was formed in March 1978 to study the status of and need expressed for union lists of serials in the network area (that area includes Douglas, Dodge, Washington, Sarpy and Saunders counties).

It is the intent of the committee, in the year it has to undertake this study, to survey what union lists presently exist and what area libraries would like to see in any union serial lists that might be created. The two questionnaires we have composed are directed toward serials librarians and reference or interlibrary loan librarians in academic, public and special libraries in this network.

With your permission, we would appreciate it if these surveys could be forwarded to the serials or reference/interlibrary loan personnel in your library. If there are no separate serials or reference/interlibrary loan positions in your library, please direct the surveys to those persons on your staff you feel would be most appropriate. Completed questionnaires should be returned by December 20, 1978 in the addressed and stamped envelope provided.

At the completion of our study the committee shall summarize and make available a report on its findings. If you would like a copy of the summary please fill out the form below and return it with the completed questionnaire.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely:
Union List of Serials Project Committee
Angela Arner/Nebraska Methodist Hospital Library
Eileen Bator/Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development Library
Patricia Bleick/Omaha Public Library
Carol Dick Buell/Metropolitan Technical Community College/Committee Chair
Georgene Fawcett/University of Nebraska Medical Center Library of Medicine
Marion Playfoot/University of Nebraska at Omaha Library
Kate Samson/Creighton University Alumni Library

. . . . . .

(Please detach and return with questionnaires)

Please send a copy of committee's summary of results to:

Name:_____

Address:_____

_____

Dodge Douglas Sarpy Saunders Washington

METROPOLITAN LIBRARY NETWORK
UNION LIST OF SERIALS PROJECT

Survey of Serials Lists

Part A: Questionnaire to be completed by serials librarian

1. Name of library: _____

2. Number of serials titles in collection: _____
(According to the A.L.A. Glossary of Library Terms (Chicago: A.L.A., 1943), serials are those publications "issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.) and memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies.")

3. Are the serials in your collection cataloged? Yes_____ No_____

If yes, then according to what cataloging standards?
AACR _____
MARC _____
Abbreviated (explain) _____
Other (explain) _____

4. Are the serials records and holding information entered into a machine database? Yes_____ No_____

If yes, then into what database?
OCLC _____
Ballots _____
Other (explain) _____

5. Does your library currently contribute holdings information to New Serials Titles? Yes_____ No_____

6. Does your library contribute to a union list of serials? Yes_____ No_____

Title of union list: _____
Editor or coordinator: _____
(name and address): _____

If not, has your library ever contributed to a union list of serials? Yes_____ No_____
If yes, please fill out title and address information for list in space given below:

Title of union list: _____
Editor or coordinator: _____
(name and address): _____

Are records for that list still available? Yes_____ No_____

7. Does your library produce an internal, multiple-copy serials list? Yes_____ No_____

If "yes" was checked for either #6 or #7, please check or fill in the appropriate information for the following:

8. Format of list:

	Internal list	Union list
a) paper/manual (list produced from paper records, then typed and duplicated)	_____	_____
b) computer printout	33	_____

	Journal list	Union list
9. a) computer-output-microfilm		
b) computer-output-microfiche		
c) other (please specify)		
9. Frequency:		
a) monthly		
b) quarterly		
c) semi-annually		
d) annually		
e) irregular		
f) other		
10. Number of titles included in list:		
11. Number of titles your library contributes to list:		
12. Number of copies of list produced:		
13. Charge for list (if any):		
14. Distribution of list (please check all appropriate categories):		
a) in-library		
b) branch libraries		
c) faculty or administrative personnel		
d) other libraries		
e) other		

15. Please attach a photocopy of the first page of entries of your most recent lists.

16. If no union list of serials exists in the area, do you feel that there is a need for one? Yes_____ No_____

If yes, how would you use a union list? (Please check as many as apply)

Reference_____
Interlibrary loan_____
Selection_____
Acquisitions_____

17. Please check those types of libraries you would like to see included in an area multi-institutional serials list:

College or university____
Public_____
School_____
Special_____
Technical or
community college_____

18. What format would you prefer using for an area multi-institutional serials list? (Please rank, 1 = 1st choice)

a) typed, photoduplicated list _____
b) list produced from computer records in:
1) printout format _____
2) book form _____
3) COM file _____
4) COM fiche _____

19. Would you like to receive a copy of the committee's summary of the results of the survey?

20. Comments: _____

_____

_____

Signed: _____ Title: _____

Address: _____

Tel.#: _____

Please return completed questionnaire by December 20, 1978 to:

Georgene Fawcett, Librarian
Serials Department
Library of Medicine
University of Nebraska Medical Center
42nd and Dewey Ave.
Omaha, NE 68105
att: ULS Project

METROPOLITAN LIBRARY NETWORK
UNION LIST OF SERIALS PROJECT

Survey of Serials Lists

Part B: Questionnaire to be completed by reference or interlibrary loan librarian

1. Name of library:_____

2. Please estimate the number of times which the following types of serials* lists are consulted in your library by checking the appropriate blank. (Do not include lists in card file format, Kardex format, lists used for check-in purposes, etc.)

	staff use	patron use
a. internal serials list for the institution:		
1) once a day	_____	_____
2) several times a day	_____	_____
3) once a week	_____	_____
4) several times a week	_____	_____
5) once a month or less	_____	_____
b. multi-institutional lists (excluding New Serials Titles):		
1) once a day	_____	_____
2) several times a day	_____	_____
3) once a week	_____	_____
4) several times a week	_____	_____
5) once a month or less	_____	_____
c) institutional holdings lists from other libraries:		
1) once a day	_____	_____
2) several times a day	_____	_____
3) once a week	_____	_____
4) several times a week	_____	_____
5) once a month or less	_____	_____

3. If no union list of serials exists in the area, do you feel that there is a need for one? Yes_____ No_____

If yes, how would you use a union list? (Please check as many as apply)

Reference_____
Interlibrary loan_____
Selection_____
Acquisitions_____

4. Please rank the following recommendations in order of preference: (1 = 1st choice)

a. that present institutional serials holdings lists be exchanged by libraries on a regular, formal basis _____
b. that specific local multi-institutional union serials lists be expanded to include holdings of libraries not now included _____

(continued on next page)

* According to the A.L.A. Glossary of Library Terms (Chicago: A.L.A., 1943), serials are those publications "issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.) and memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies.")

4. c. that a union list of serials be created covering all of the Omaha metropolitan area (Dodge, Sarpy, Washington, Douglas and Saunders counties) _____

   d. that a union list of serials be created covering all of the state of Nebraska _____

   e. that a union list of serials be created for the region. _____

5. Please check those types of libraries you would like to see included in an area multi-instituional serials list:

   College or university_____
   Public_____
   School_____
   Special_____
   Technical or community college_____

6. Which format would you prefer using for an area multi-institutional serials list? (Please rank, 1 = 1st choice)

   a. typed, photoduplicated list _____
   b. list produced from computer records in:
      1) printout form _____
      2) book form _____
      3) COM film _____
      4) COM fiche _____

7. Would you like to receive a copy of the committee's summary of the results of the survey? Yes_____ No_____

8. Comments:_____

   _____

   _____

   Signed:_____Title:_____
   Address:_____
   Tel. #:_____

Please return completed questionnaire by December 20, 1978 to:

Georgene Fawcett, Librarian
Serials Department
Library of Medicine
University of Nebraska Medical Center
42nd & Dewey Ave.
Omaha, NE 68105
Att: ULS Project

Appendix C

List of Respondents

PUBLIC:

Arlington Public Library (Arlington, NE)
Ashland Public Library (Ashland, NE)
Bellevue Public Library (Bellevue, NE)
John Rogers Memorial Library (Dodge, NE)
Keene Memorial Library (Fremont, NE)
LaVista Public Library (LaVista, NE)
Papillion Public Library (Papillion, NE)
Ralston Public Library (Ralston, NE)
W. Dale Clark Library (Omaha, NE)
Valley Public Library (Valley, NE)
Valparaiso Public Library (Valparaiso, NE)
Wahoo Public Library (Wahoo, NE)

SPECIAL:

Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development Library Services Division (Boys Town, NE)
Boys Town Institute for Communication Disorders in Children, Information Resources (Omaha, NE)
Children's Memorial Hospital Library (Omaha, NE)
Eppley Insitute for Research in Cancer Library (Omaha, NE)
Lutheran Medical Center, Education Department (Omaha, NE)
Metropolitan Area Planning Agency (Omaha, NE)
Missouri River Basin Commission (Omaha, NE)
Nebraska Methodist Hospital Library (Omaha, NE)
Nebraska Psychiatric Institute Library (Omaha, NE)
Omaha Public Power District Library (Omaha, NE)
Omaha World-Herald Library (Omaha, NE)
Richard Young Memorial Hospital Library (Omaha, NE)
Union Pacific Railroad Marketing Library (Omaha, NE)
United States Army Corps of Engineers Library (Omaha, NE)
Veterans Administration Hospital Library (Omaha, NE)
Western Heritage Museum Library (Omaha, NE)

ACADEMIC:

Bellevue College, Freeman Library (Bellevue, NE)
Creighton University, Alumni Memorial Library (Omaha, NE)

ACADEMIC (cont'd):

Grace College of the Bible Library (Omaha, NE)
Metropolitan Technical Community College,
Libraries and Central Acquisitions & Processing
(Omaha, NE)
Midland Lutheran College (Fremont, NE)
University of Nebraska at Omaha Library (Omaha, NE)
University of Nebraska Medical Center, McGoogan
Library (Omaha, NE)

SCHOOL:

Bellevue Public Schools (Bellevue, NE)
Boys Town High School Media Center (Boys Town, NE)
Boys Town School Media Center (Boys Town, NE)
Westside Community Schools (Omaha, NE)

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